DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 088 271 EC 061 389

TITLE Mental Retardation Programs of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. FY 1964.

INSTITUTION Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C. Secretary's Committee on Mental Retardation.

PUB DATE Feb 63

NOTE 24p.

EDRS PRICE MF-$0.75 HC-$1.50

DESCRIPTORS *Exceptional Child Education; *Exceptional Child Research; *Exceptional Child Services; *Federal Aid; Federal Government; Federal Legislation; *Mentally Handicapped; Program Proposals

ABSTRACT

Outlined are the 1964 fiscal year (FY) program proposed by the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare to the Congress to combat mental retardation (MR), and FY 1963 program activities underway. The recommended FY 1964 program is said to reflect an increase of about 75% of the total budget estimated for MR activities for FY 1963. It is noted that FY 1964 activities proposed are in accord with the President's special messages to the Congress and recommendations from the report of the President's Panel on Mental Retardation. Activities for 1963 are listed in terms of research and studies, professional preparation, services by government agencies, construction of facilities, and income maintenance such as public assistance payments to MR persons. Expanded and new activities, authorized by legislation proposed for 1964, are described to include programs such as child welfare research and demonstration projects sponsored by the Children's Bureau, and research in learning processes sponsored by the Office of Education. Described to require enabling legislation are proposals for the following activities: comprehensive action to combat mental retardation; increased maternal, child health, and crippled children's services and research; maternity and infant care; construction of research centers for mental retardation and human development; construction of facilities for MR persons; Vocational Rehabilitation Act amendments for expanded rehabilitation of handicapped persons; education of special education teachers; and special projects to aid urban and rural retarded children. Included is a financial summary of Department of Health, Education, and Welfare agency programs for the 2 years. (MC)

ED 088271

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY

MENTAL RETARDATION PROGRAM OF THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE FY 1964

Prepared by the Secretary's Committee on Mental Retardation

February 1963

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Anthony J. Celebrezze, Secretary
Wilbur J. Cohen, Assistant Secretary

ED 091387

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Secretary's Committee on Mental Retardation

Membership

Office of the Secretary

Mr. Luther W. Stringham, Chairman
Mr. Wallace K. Babington, Staff Assistant to the Committee
Dr. Grace L. Hewell
Dr. William H. Stewart

Public Health Service

Dr. Joseph M. Bobbitt
Dr. Clifford Cole
Dr. Jack C. Haldeman
Dr. Donald Harting
Dr. Richard L. Masland
Mr. Allen Pond

Office of Education

Dr. Romaine P. Mackie

Vocational Rehabilitation Administration

Dr. Morton A. Seidenfeld

Welfare Administration

Mr. Charles E. Hawkins
Mr. Rudolf Hormuth
Dr. Arthur J. Lesser
Mrs. Mary M. Steers

Food and Drug Administration

Dr. Irwin Siegel

MENTAL RETARDATION PROGRAM

Table of Contents

	Page
Summary	1
Current Activities of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	2
Expanded and New Activities Proposed for FY 1964 Under Existing Authority	3
New Legislation to Combat Mental Retardation	5
A Financial Summary of the Mental Retardation Program	18

Mental Retardation Program

SUMMARY

The program to combat mental retardation, which the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has proposed to the Congress, totals $204,723,000 for FY 1964.

The recommended program for FY 1964 is an increase of $76,219,000 over the total of $128,504,000 for mental retardation activities estimated for FY 1963.

The program extensions and improvements proposed for FY 1964 are in accord with the President's special messages to Congress on Mental Illness and Mental Retardation (February 5, 1963) and on Education (January 29, 1963). They also are responsive to recommendations contained in the Report of the President's Panel on Mental Retardation.

Activities already underway and the additions proposed for FY 1964 break down as follows:

	FY 1963	FY 1964
Programs Under Present Authority		
Research, training, services, and other activities relating to prevention and treatment	$31,704,000	$51,048,000
Public Assistance and social security payments to persons disabled because of mental retardation	96,800,000	111,300,000
Activities for Which New Legislation is Proposed	-	42,375,000
Grand total	$128,504,000	$204,723,000

CURRENT ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

During FY 1963 funds for mental retardation activities of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare will total an estimated $128,504,000. These activities may be grouped under five main categories: (1) research and studies; (2) professional preparation; (3) services; (4) construction of facilities; and (5) income maintenance. A listing of the programs approved by Congress in prior years and presently underway follows:

Research and Studies

Intramural and extramural support programs of the National Institute of Mental Health and the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness of the Public Health Service.

The Office of Education programs of studies, surveys, and cooperative research.

Special project grants under the maternal and child health program of the Children's Bureau, Welfare Administration.

Research and demonstration projects of the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration.

Professional Preparation

Vocational Rehabilitation Administration grants to educational institutions for training of personnel for all phases of rehabilitation.

Teaching and training programs of the Public Health Service, including the grant programs of the National Institutes of Health and the Bureau of State Services.

Office of Education training grants to colleges and universities and State educational agencies for leadership positions in education of the mentally retarded.

Services

Consultation by the Office of Education to State and local school systems, educational personnel and voluntary groups.

Collection and dissemination by the Office of Education of comprehensive basic statistics and reports concerning the education of exceptional children, including the mentally retarded.

Consultation and technical services of Children's Bureau staff to State and local communities under the maternal and child health and the child welfare services programs.

Consultation and technical services to State rehabilitation agencies under the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration programs.

Consultation and technical assistance to State and local agencies provided by program representatives of the Regional Offices of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Activities relating to the application of knowledge to problems of mental retardation through the neurological and sensory disease service program of the Bureau of State Services, Public Health Service.

Construction

Facilities for the mentally retarded under the hospital and medical facilities construction program of the Bureau of State Services, Public Health Service.

Income Maintenance

Payments to mentally retarded persons under the public assistance program of aid to the permanently and totally disabled of the Welfare Administration.

Payments by the Social Security Administration from the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund in behalf of persons whose disability commenced before age 18 and continued thereafter.

EXPANDED AND NEW ACTIVITIES PROPOSED FOR FY 1964 UNDER EXISTING AUTHORITY

A number of extensions and improvements in programs relating to mental retardation authorized under existing legislation are included in the President's Budget for FY 1964. Increases from $31.7 million in FY 1963 to $51.0 million in FY 1964 are proposed for research, training, services, and other activities relating to prevention and treatment. The additional funds for next year would permit an expansion of programs in FY 1964 as follows:

1. The Public Health Service, through the National Institutes of Health, would support a wider range of research explorations; evaluate new methods of case finding, diagnosis, care, and rehabilitation; explore preventive measures; support, in institutional settings, projects for the care of the mentally retarded and aimed at testing and utilizing research findings; increase the numbers of post-doctoral fellowships and increase support of training for relevant scientific and clinical personnel; provide support for in-service training by State institutions; and furnish professional and technical assistance designed to assure acceleration of the dissemination and utilization of scientific and clinical findings.

2. The Public Health Service would provide funding for the new National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, which was authorized at the last session of Congress. The program of the new Institute would provide an additional resource for attacks on the causes and prevention of mental retardation in the context of the basic processes of human development. Program areas that would receive early attention in the new Institute would be research centers for the study of developmental abnormalities and perinatal biology; research projects related to premature infants, biological and behavioral development of the mentally retarded, the biological relationships between the mother and fetus with specific attention to the effects of drugs on the developing individual during pregnancy, childhood, and later life; training programs; national and international conferences; and dissemination of research information relevant to mental retardation.

3. Through the Bureau of State Services, the Public Health Service would support a wide range of professional training and community service activities for patients, families and physicians directed toward the application of knowledge in prevention, early detection, diagnosis, treatment and habilitation; the development of a demonstration training center for medical and allied medical personnel; and the development of a demonstration service center for a comprehensive community approach to mental ratardation.

4. The Children's Bureau would promote research and demonstration projects in child welfare, with special emphasis given to projects related to mentally retarded children and their families; and expand the collection and dissemination of statistical information and a variety of special studies relating to mentally retarded children such as laws and legal procedures.

5. The Office of Education would support and conduct research in the learning process; expedite, through the establishment of research and demonstration centers, the application of research findings to actual teaching programs for the mentally retarded; and conduct studies on the improvement of curricula, professional preparation of teacher training, the characteristics of children in need of special education, and the development of teaching aids.

6. The Vocational Rehabilitation Administration would initiate 25 additional research and demonstration projects, mainly in the areas of occupational centers for the mentally retarded and of special education-vocational rehabilitation cooperative programs; develop centers for intensive training of counselors, social workers, pathologists, audiologists, workshop personnel, placement specialists, and research workers in the vocational rehabilitation of the mentally retarded; and expand State rehabilitation services to the retarded.

In addition to the extension and improvement of the research, training, services and related activities listed above, increases also will occur in payments made under the public assistance and social security programs in behalf of mentally retarded persons. These payments are made by the Welfare Administration under the program of aid to the permanently and totally disabled and by the Social Security Administration from the old-age and survivors

insurance trust fund in behalf of mentally retarded persons who are dependents of retired wage earners or survivors of deceased wage earners. Payments made under these programs will increase from $96.8 million in FY 1963 to an estimated $111.3 million in FY 1964.

NEW LEGISLATION TO COMBAT MENTAL RETARDATION

Funds are included in the President's 1964 Budget for a number of legislative proposals which would increase the scope of the national programs to combat mental retardation. These proposals, some of which are directed specifically to the problem of mental retardation and some of broader application which have provisions relating to mental retardation, would authorize the appropriation of $42.3 million in 1964, as follows:

Legislative Proposal	New Obligational Authority, FY 1964 (thousands of dollars)
Maternal and Child Health and Mental Retardation Planning Amendments of 1963 (H.R. 3386)	
Grants for Planning Comprehensive Action to Combat Mental Retardation	$ 2,200
Increase in Maternal and Child Health Services	500
Increase in Crippled Children's Services	500
Project Grants for Research Relating to Maternal and Child Health and Crippled Children's Services	500
Project Grants for Maternity and Infant Care	5,100
Mental Retardation Facilities Construction Act of 1963 (H.R. 3689, S. 756)	
Grants for Construction of Centers for Research on Mental Retardation and Related Aspects of Human Development	6,050
Grants for Construction of Facilities for the Mentally Retarded	(Would begin in FY 1965)
Vocational Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1963	2,525
National Education Improvement Act of 1963 (H.R. 3000, S. 580)	
Training of Teachers of Handicapped Children and Research and Demonstration Projects in Education of Handicapped Children	5,000
Special Projects or Programs Directed Toward Improving Educational Quality and Opportunity	20,000
Total	$ 42,375

Each of these proposals is described in the sections that follow.

Grants for Planning Comprehensive Action to Combat Mental Retardation

This proposal would authorize a one-time appropriation of $2.2 million for grants to assist the States (including the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa) to plan for and take other steps leading to comprehensive State and community action to combat mental retardation.

Any such grants to a State would be used to determine what action is needed to combat mental retardation in the State and the resources available for this purpose, to develop public awareness of the mental retardation problem and of the need for combatting it, to coordinate State and local activities relating to the various aspects of mental retardation and its prevention, treatment, or amelioration, and to plan other activities leading to comprehensive State and community action to combat mental retardation.

In order to be eligible for grants a State would be required, among other provisions, to assure full consideration of all aspects of services essential to planning for comprehensive State and community action, including services in the fields of education, employment, rehabilitation, welfare, health, and the law, and services provided through community programs for and institutions for the mentally retarded. Grants will be awarded on a selective basis to State agencies presenting acceptable proposals for this broad interdisciplinary planning activity.

Increase in Maternal and Child Health Services

The Social Security Act authorizes grants to State health agencies for services for promoting the health of mothers and children, especially in rural areas and in areas suffering from severe economic distress. The States must provide matching funds for one-half of the amount appropriated; the remainder is not matched and is distributed to the States on the basis of the financial need of each State for assistance in carrying out its State plan.

The law now authorizes $25 million annually for these grants.

This proposal would increase the amounts authorized for annual appropriation for maternal and child health services from the present $25 million as follows:

$30 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964;

$35 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965;

$40 million for the fiscal years 1966 and 1967;

$45 million for the fiscal years 1968 and 1969;

$50 million for the fiscal year 1970 and each year thereafter.

During the fiscal year 1964 part of the increased funds--an estimated $500,000--would be expended on programs for the mentally retarded. This amount would increase in subsequent years.

The expansion of maternal and child health services would contribute to the reduction of infant and maternal mortality. The States would be in better position to keep pace with increased demands for these services as the child population continues to increase. More mentally retarded children could be served through special diagnostic clinics for these children provided through State maternal and child health programs. In 1961 over 15,000 children, as compared with 12,000 in 1960, received services through clinics. Despite this increase, applications for these services continue to exceed the resources of the clinics.

Increase in Crippled Children's Services

The Social Security Act authorizes grants to State crippled children's agencies for services for locating crippled children and for providing medical, surgical, corrective, and other services and care, and facilities for diagnosis, hospitalization, and aftercare for children who are crippled or who are suffering from conditions which lead to crippling.

The States must provide matching funds for one-half of the amount appropriated; the remainder is not matched and is distributed to the States on the basis of the financial need of each State for assistance in carrying out its State plan. The law now authorizes $25 million annually for these grants.

This proposal would increase the amounts authorized for annual appropriation for crippled children's services from the present $25 million as follows:

$30 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964;

$35 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965;

$40 million for the fiscal years 1966 and 1967;

$45 million for the fiscal years 1968 and 1969;

$50 million for the fiscal year 1970 and each year thereafter.

During the next fiscal year part of the increased funds--an estimated $500,000--would be expended on programs for the mentally retarded. This amount would increase in subsequent years.

The increased funds under the proposal would encourage and assist States to keep pace with the following needed developments already underway in crippled children's programs: (1) further broadening of the definition of "crippling" until all State crippled children's programs would serve children with any kind of handicapping condition or long-term illness; (2) the removal of unreasonable barriers to eligibility for services such as State requirements for court commitments or residence

status; (3) extension of the programs to urban areas; (4) the development of outpatient centers for handicapped children organized and staffed to provide the comprehensive services needed by children with all types of handicapping conditions, thus bringing together the services now being provided in many separate clinics; (5) the development of home-care programs for the aftercare of homebound children following their hospitalization; (6) the development of inpatient and outpatient facilities appropriate for adolescents; (7) the provision of special services for children who are both deaf and blind; and (8) the development of demonstration centers for the early care of children with paraplegia and quadriplegia brought about by accident or disease.

Project Grants for Research Relating to Maternal and Child Health and Crippled Children's Services

Under its basic act of 1912, the Children's Bureau may conduct its own studies, but it does not have authority to make grants or enter into other cooperative financial arrangements for research studies.

A few research projects have been supported through the grants under the Social Security Act made to State agencies for maternal and child health and crippled children. While these programs are doing much to improve the health of mothers and children, they could be even more effective if accompanied by an adequate program of research directed toward the evaluation of program services and their improvement.

This proposal would enable the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to make grants for research in maternal and child health or crippled children's programs. They could be made to public or other nonprofit institutions of higher learning and public or other nonprofit agencies and organizations engaged in research or in maternal and child health or crippled children's programs. Contracts for this purpose could also be made with such groups and with other private research groups and individuals. Congress would determine the sums to be used for this program. The President's budget for 1964 includes $2.1 million for these purposes, of which an estimated $500,000 would be for work in the field of mental retardation.

This proposal would enable the Children's Bureau to carry out more adequately its responsibilities in child health research, as complementary to and coordinated with the program of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

The research under this proposal would contribute to improving the development, management, and effectiveness of maternal and child health and crippled children's services throughout the country.

Project Grants for Maternity and Infant Care

The prevalence of mental retardation is higher in those population groups where maternity care is inadequate. The rate of premature births is higher among these groups, and the rate of mental retardation is substantially higher among premature infants than among full-term infants. Women who are most likely to have premature babies, with the resultant increased proportion of mentally retarded and brain-damaged children, are

predominantly women in families with low incomes, who receive little or no prenatal care and who have complications of pregnancy. There are increasing numbers of women, especially in our larger cities, who are receiving inadequate maternity care.

Complications of pregnancy are more prevalent among families with low income than in the rest of the population. For women with complications of pregnancy, it is of critical importance that good maternity care be provided during the prenatal period, labor, and after delivery. Their babies, especially if premature, will require intensive nursing care in hospitals. To improve this situation, the President's Panel on Mental Retardation recommended that a nationwide program should be launched concentrating on these high risk groups.

Under this proposal the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare would be authorized to carry out a 5-year program of grants to provide necessary health care to prospective mothers who are unlikely to receive all necessary health care because they are from families with low income or for other reasons. In addition to health care during pregnancy, the care would include, following childbirth, health care to mothers and their infants. The health care would be available particularly for prospective mothers who have or are likely to have conditions associated with childbearing which increase the hazards to the health of mothers or their babies, including those which may cause physical or mental defects in the infants.

The annual appropriation authorized for these grants and their administration would be $5.1 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964.

The grants would be available to the State health agency or, with the consent of such agency, to the health agency of any political subdivision of the State. The grant would not exceed 75 percent of the cost of any projects.

This program would help to reduce the incidence of mental retardation caused by complications associated with childbearing. Of paramount importance would be efforts to decrease the number of premature births among which there are notably larger numbers of children born with handicapping conditions, including mental retardation.

The grants would enable health departments to provide comprehensive maternity care to selected high-risk patients and to improve greatly the quality and adequacy of care for these mothers and their babies by paying for their care in hospitals equipped and staffed to provide services of high quality for mothers suffering from complications of pregnancy.

This program also would increase the availability of prenatal clinics and bring them closer to the population served, so that patients could be seen earlier and complications recognized and treated in their

early stages. It would reduce overcrowding in the public hospitals. It would contribute to increasing our knowledge of ways of reducing childhood disability that is related to damage during childbirth.

Grants for Construction of Centers for Research on Mental Retardation and Related Aspects of Human Development

Because of the increased birth rate, a decrease in infant deaths, and the longer life expectancy that has resulted from medical advances, the total number of mentally retarded persons in this country is growing. Unless major advances in prevention are made, it is expected that by 1970 the number will exceed 6 million, of whom at least one-half will be children.

Even though significant progress has been made in understanding the mysteries of normal and abnormal human development in recent years, the unsolved questions remain many and complex. Only continued research in numerous and diverse scientific disciplines can uncover all the factors affecting the origin and development of mentality.

Scientists from a variety of research disciplines are searching for clues that will enable them to understand the influences on mental development and provide insight into the many causes of mental retardation. The disciplines represented by these investigators include genetics, biochemistry, neurophysiology, brain chemistry, biology, embryology, epidemiology, virology, neurology, and psychology.

Their research efforts range from studies seeking a greater understanding of the processes in cell division which cause abnormalities, to clarification of the effect of specific neurohormones on brain function, studies of the effect of pharmacological agents on fetal development, development of accurate guides for identifying specific abnormalities in the young, and attempts to gain wider insight into the complex factors affecting a child's psychological development.

Under this proposal, grants would be made for the establishment, in universities or other research institutions or organizations throughout the country, of centers for research on mental retardation and related aspects of human development. These grants, which would provide $6 million in FY 1964, would assist in meeting the cost of construction of facilities for research relating to human development, whether biological, medical, social, or behavioral. Research would be aimed toward finding the causes and means of preventing or ameliorating the effects of mental retardation.

In terms of the size and seriousness of the challenge, the research effort in mental retardation has been very modest. While a number of specific conditions that produce retardation have been identified, by far the largest number of cases result from incompletely understood physical, psychological, environmental, or genetic factors. These many unknowns deserve the attention of the Nation's medical research talents and skills.

The establishment of a number of new centers for research in mental retardation would help meet this objective. It would add to our store of basic knowledge about the functioning of the human brain and the development of man's capacities. It would provide the fundamental prerequisites for a successful attack on the complex and many-sided problem of mental retardation.

Grants for Construction of Facilities for the Mentally Retarded

About 96 percent of the Nation's 5.4 million mentally retarded people are cared for outside of residential institutions.

Few of the mildly retarded require institutional care, but a great number of the moderately retarded and almost all the severely retarded ultimately require care in a facility that provides not only educational and training programs but also medical treatment for complicating physical problems.

Only those portions of homes for the mentally retarded which provide an active diagnostic, treatment, or nursing service are eligible for aid under the Federal-State hospital construction program. Relatively few projects of this nature have received Hill-Burton aid, and even this limited assistance does not help with the improvement and expansion of the educational, training, and residential services provided in these institutions.

It is proposed that a 5-year Federal program of grants to the States and Territories be authorized to assist in the construction, expansion, remodeling, replacement, and equipping of facilities for the mentally retarded. The allotments would make possible the construction of facilities for medical diagnosis and treatment, education and training, sheltered workshops, and custodial care of the mentally retarded. Also included would be facilities for special training of doctors, nurses, and other professional personnel.

Beginning in FY 1965, the annual appropriations authorized for these grants would be in amounts that Congress determines. The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare would make allotments from appropriated funds to the States on the basis of population, the extent to which the mentally retarded in the State need the facilities, and the financial need of the State. However, no allotment for any year may be less than $100,000, other than those made to the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and Guam. Construction of facilities associated with colleges and universities would be emphasized.

The construction of new or expanded community facilities for the care of the mentally retarded would enable communities more adequately to bring all the benefits of modern medical knowledge and modern educational and training techniques to bear on behalf of the mentally retarded.

New patterns of care would evolve that are based, to a considerable extent, on the specific treatment needs of the retarded individual. Programs could be planned for a wide range of deficiencies, including long-term

lifespan plans for some and other kinds of care and rehabilitation programs for the moderately and mildly retarded. The result would be a system of facilities tailored to the dimensions of the need.

Vocational Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1963

Seven amendments to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act are proposed which would assist in the rehabilitation of an additional number of the handicapped, including those who are mentally retarded, to productive and satisfying life. These are:

a. Expansion of Programs for Vocational Rehabilitation Services

This amendment proposes a 5-year incentive grant program to States and other nonprofit groups to plan and initiate a further expansion of rehabilitation programs in States which seem to have a high potential for increasing the number of persons who could be rehabilitated and employed.

Many communities would be aided to start programs for those with types of disabilities who have not been helped much previously--the cerebral palsied, the deaf, or the retarded. Other localities would be able to expand markedly programs already underway.

b. Rehabilitation Facilities

One of the basic requirements for effective service to the severely disabled is to have available modern rehabilitation facilities. Under the Hill-Burton facilities construction program, a substantial beginning has been made in improving rehabilitation clinics and centers associated with hospitals.

A comparable effort is needed in connection with those facilities which are primarily of a vocational nature, along with workshops in which the disabled person's work potential can be evaluated and job training given.

The proposed amendment would authorize a 5-year program involving Federal assistance to plan, build, equip, and initially staff rehabilitation facilities and workshops. Enactment of this amendment would enable the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration to begin to help States and communities to provide those additional resources.

c. Experimental Projects

In many communities local public funds from a variety of sources such as the school systems, hospitals, and welfare departments could be made available to the States to help in the rehabilitation of handicapped local residents. Heretofore, these resources ordinarily have not been used for the vocational rehabilitation of their residents.

This amendment would permit Federal matching of such funds in the same manner and at the same rate as other State funds are matched. Local rehabilitation resources would be expanded, improvements made in existing services, and the numbers of disabled people given services would increase.

d. Duration of Extension and Improvement Projects

State rehabilitation agencies have developed over 300 projects for the extension and improvement of rehabilitation services. These projects have contributed significantly to the development of specialized programs needed in the rehabilitation of the severely disabled and other hard-to-rehabilitate cases. Such projects are financed 75 percent by Federal funds and 25 percent by State resources. This amendment would extend from 3 to 5 years the favorable rate of Federal funds for these developmental projects.

e. Services to Determine Rehabilitation Potential of the Disabled

At the present time, services of the State-Federal vocational rehabilitation program can be provided only to disabled persons who, after initial evaluation, are considered to have a reasonably clear vocational potential.

This proposal would allow Federal funds to be used to help provide vocational rehabilitation services for a period of 6 months to selected handicapped persons whose vocational capabilities cannot be predicted as favorable at the outset.

In the case of mentally retarded persons and other persons with disabilities especially designated by the Secretary, the period could be extended to 18 months. During this time a more adequate evaluation of the real capacity of the mentally retarded could be undertaken. Their eligibility for more and complete help toward self-sufficiency and employment could be determined.

Under this proposal the State vocational rehabilitation agencies would work with more disabled public assistance cases, thus helping to return more people to self-help and employment and to reduce the high social and economic costs of their continued dependency.

It would mean that larger numbers of the mentally retarded would be prepared by the vocational rehabilitation agencies to assume a more productive and satisfying role in society.

No special Federal funds would be required to carry out this change in the method of evaluating disabled clients.

f. Flexibility in State Administration

Under existing Federal law the State vocational rehabilitation program must be located either in the State education agency or a separate State vocational rehabilitation agency. These choices have seemed somewhat limited and unnecessarily restrictive in some States where efforts to streamline State governmental structure are underway.

This proposal would broaden the choice of administrative locations so that, in addition to the present options, the State vocational rehabilitation agencies could be located in a State agency which also includes major public health, public welfare, or labor programs. The vocational rehabilitation agency, however, would be retained as an organizationally complete agency of State government so that the administration and the operating staff would be a separate, effective entity in carrying out the vocational rehabilitation program. No additional Federal funds would be required.

g. Inclusion of Private Contributions

The present law is not clear on the point whether voluntary contributions of funds from private organizations to the State for expanding rehabilitation facilities and workshops may be matched with Federal funds (in the same manner as State funds from State tax sources). Such matching already is authorized in law in various other programs, such as the Hill-Burton Act for hospital construction.

This amendment would make clear that voluntary contributions to States may be matched with Federal funds for expanding rehabilitation facilities and workshops. It would also clear up existing situations where donations are in question.

This amendment would encourage voluntary-State-Federal cooperation in expanding, altering, and equipping more rehabilitation facilities and sheltered workshops for the handicapped and thereby lead to increases in the number of handicapped people who receive rehabilitation services and return to employment.

Total costs for these amendments to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act for fiscal year 1964 are estimated at $5.8 million. Of this total it is estimated that $2.5 million would be for programs for the mentally retarded.

Teachers of the Mentally Retarded

Six million children and young people in the United States should have special education to help them progress, but for many of them no special educational opportunity exists. About 1-1/2 million of these children are mentally retarded. A similar number have serious emotional problems which hold back their learning.

At the present rate of progress by State and local communities in providing educational opportunities, by 1968 only a little more than one-third of the Nation's mentally retarded children would be given the special educational attention they require.

Because of a lack of qualified teachers, only about one-fourth of our 1-1/2 million school-age mentally retarded children have access to the special education they need.

The President's Panel on Mental Retardation estimated that about 75,000 special teachers are needed to provide specialized instruction to all retarded children and youth in the United States. At present there are only 20,000 of these teachers, many of them not fully qualified to teach.

Legislation passed in 1958 authorizes grants to institutions of higher learning for training personnel who can, in turn, train teachers of mentally retarded children and grants to State educational agencies to assist them in providing training of teachers of mentally retarded children and supervisors of the teachers.

This proposal would amend the 1958 law to include all handicapped children, and the institutions could receive grants for training teachers of handicapped children, as well as the supervisors of the teachers. They would also receive grants for the training of specialists and research personnel for work with handicapped children.

The present limitation of $1 million per year would be increased to an authorization of $11.5 million for fiscal 1964 and such sums as Congress may determine for the following 2 fiscal years.

There would also be authorized $2 million annually for fiscal 1964 and the following 2 years for grants to States, State or local educational agencies, colleges and universities, and other public or nonprofit private educational or research organizations for research and demonstration projects relating to the education of handicapped children.

For fiscal year 1964, the proposal would authorize funds totaling $15 million for these purposes, including training teachers of the deaf. Of this amount, $5 million would be for the training of teachers and educational personnel for mentally retarded children and for research and demonstration projects in this field.

This program would help overcome the shortage in numbers of teachers for the mentally retarded by: (1) providing part of the cost of the initial preparation of teachers of the mentally retarded; (2) providing fuller or complete preparation for those teachers of the mentally retarded now only partially prepared; and (3) giving present teachers of the mentally retarded refresher-type courses or new knowledge to help them become more effective.

Special Projects for the Education of the Mentally Retarded

Distinctive educational problems have arisen in urban slum areas and in rural depressed areas. Two migrations of large numbers of people have contributed to these problems: The exodus of urban people to the suburbs and the migration of low-income and generally large families from rural areas to the so-called "gray" areas that lie between the commercial districts of cities and the better residential sections.

Culturally deprived children, who can expect little if any help from their home and neighborhood environment, must look to their schools for the hand-up they will need to attain satisfying, productive lives as adults. There are many of them. Ten or more years ago in the large central cities, 1 child in 10 was considered culturally deprived. That ratio today is 3 in 10. Children with environmental or other handicaps, living in depressed rural areas, likewise need special opportunities in education.

One part of the Administration's proposal for assistance to elementary and secondary education, which totals $400 million for fiscal year 1964, includes special projects or programs directed toward improving educational quality and opportunity in the public schools, particularly for educationally deprived children in slums or other economically depressed urban or rural areas.

Not more than 20 percent of the allotment to each State may be used for such special projects, but at least 10 percent (or $40 million of the $400 million allotment) would have to be used for projects for such educationally deprived children. It is estimated that some $20 million of these projects would assist in removing or ameliorating conditions that produce mental retardation.

The proposal would pay part of the cost of demonstration or experimental programs by local educational agencies, public or nonprofit private agencies, organizations, or institutions to improve educational quality or opportunity.

One of the provisions of this proposal would make grants for "improving or developing programs designed to meet the special education needs of mentally retarded and other handicapped children."

These projects would help remove the self-perpetuating blight that settles upon those educated in the unfavorable environment of the slum and depressed areas of our Nation. They would help the schools ameliorate and, in certain cases, remove some of the cultural and environmental conditions contributing to milder forms of mental retardation.

These pilot projects for the mentally retarded could become a means of demonstrating new procedures and materials of instruction, thus helping to overcome the time lag between the discovery and application of new knowledge in the education of the mentally retarded.

They could aid in the professional preparation or improvement of teachers of the mentally retarded and serve as a means of recruiting promising young people as future teachers.

In addition, the high visibility that would be given these projects would serve as a means of bringing more general public awareness to the problems of mental retardation.

A Financial Summary of the

Mental Retardation Program

of the

United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for
FY 1963 and 1964

Note: A variety of programs administered by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare relate to the problem of mental retardation, either in whole or in part. The following table contains estimates of the new obligational authority (from both appropriated funds and trust accounts) for mental retardation activities in the present fiscal year and the amounts proposed for FY 1964 in the President's Budget.

Also included in the table are the amounts relating to mental retardation in the Administration's legislative proposals as contained in the President's special messages to Congress on Mental Illness and Mental Retardation (February 5, 1963) and on Education (January 29, 1963).

(New obligational authority in thousands of dollars)

Agency and Activity	FY 1963	FY 1964			Increases (1964 Total over 1963)
		Proposed Activities Under Existing Authority	Proposed New Legislation	Total	
I. PREVENTION AND TREATMENT (INCLUDING RESEARCH, TRAINING AND SERVICES)					
Public Health Service					
National Institutes of Health:					
National Institute of Mental Health	7,288	15,091	---	15,091	7,803
National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness	15,839	17,893	---	17,893	2,054
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	---	3,200	---	3,200	3,200
Construction of research centers in human development focussed on mental retardation	---	-0-	6,050	6,050	6,050

(New obligational authority in thousands of dollars)

Agency and Activity	FY 1963	FY 1964 Proposed Activities Under Existing Authority	FY 1964 Proposed New Legislation	FY 1964 Total	Increases (1964 Total over 1963)
I. PREVENTION AND TREATMENT (continued)					
Public Health Service (continued)					
Bureau of State Services: 1/					
Neurological and sensory disease program	290	1,000	---	1,000	710
Dental services and resources	143	105	---	105	- 38
Subtotal--Public Health Service.....	23,560	37,289	6,050	42,339	19,779
Welfare Administration					
Children's Bureau:					
Maternal and child health services	1,665	2,665	500	~~2,665~~ 2,165	1,500
Comprehensive maternity care	---	---	5,100	5,100	5,100
Research relating to maternal and child health and crippled children's services	---	---	500	500	500
Crippled children's services	---	---	500	500	500
Salaries and expenses	106	177	---	177	71
Bureau of Family Services:					
Salaries and expenses	20	25	---	25	5
Subtotal--Welfare Administration	1,791	2,867	6,600	9,467	7,676
Vocational Rehabilitation Administration					
Grants to States for basic support, and extension and improvement of rehabilitation services	3,550	5,400	2,350	7,750	4,200
Research and training	1,225	3,235	---	3,235	2,010
Salaries and expenses	---	47	175	222	222
Subtotal--Vocational Rehabilitation Administration	4,775	8,682	2,525	11,207	6,432

1/ Since 1958 the Public Health Service has been authorized, under the hospital and medical facilities construction program, to assist in the construction of facilities that provide an active medical diagnostic and treatment program for the mentally retarded. Since 1958, a total of 37 such projects have been approved, of which 11 are in operation, 20 are under construction, and 6 have received initial approval. It is not possible at this time to make an estimate of the funds that will be used under this program in FY 1964.

(New obligational authority in thousands of dollars)

Agency and Activity	FY 1963	FY 1964 Proposed Activities Under Existing Authority	FY 1964 Proposed New Legislation	FY 1964 Total	Increases (1964 Total over 1963)
I. PREVENTION AND TREATMENT (continued)					
Office of Education					
Training leadership personnel for teaching of mentally retarded children	1,000	1,000	---	1,000	-0-
Cooperative research program (including learning research) and new educational media research (National Defense Education Act)	517	1,081	---	1,081	564
Salaries and expenses (exceptional children program)	61	129	---	129	68
Special projects to improve education in slum and depressed areas	---	---	20,000	20,000	20,000
Teaching of handicapped children	---	---	5,000	5,000	5,000
Subtotal--Office of Education	1,578	2,210	25,000	27,210	25,632
Departmental Program					
Grants to assist States in planning for mental retardation	---	---	2,200	2,200	2,200
Total--Prevention and treatment	31,704	51,048	42,375	93,423	61,719

(New obligational authority in thousands of dollars)

Agency and Activity	FY 1963	FY 1964 Proposed Activities Under Existing Authority	FY 1964 Proposed New Legislation	FY 1964 Total	Increases (1964 Total over 1963)
II. INCOME MAINTENANCE					
Payments under public assistance program of aid to the permanently and totally disabled	33,000 2/	36,000	-0-	36,000 2/	3,000
Payments from trust funds under old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program	63,800	75,300	-0-	75,300	11,500
Total--Income maintenance	96,800	111,300	-0-	111,300	14,500
Grand total--Department of Health, Education, and Welfare 3/.....	128,504	162,348	42,375	204,723	76,219
From appropriated funds	(64,704)	(87,048)	(42,375)	(129,423)	(64,719)
From trust funds	(63,800)	(75,300)	---	(75,300)	(11,500)

2/ Information is not available on costs due to mentally retarded people who are receiving public assistance since data received does not single out this one cause as a factor of disability or dependency. The amounts shown are estimates based on a study made in 1951 as to the cause of disability or dependency and on the assumption that the percentage factor remains constant.

3/ In addition to the activities identified in this tabulation, certain aspects of the programs of the Food and Drug Administration relate to the problem of mental retardation. However, it has not been possible to make a specific allocation of the funds expended for this purpose.